**TRANSLATION PROCEDURES APPLIED
IN CHAPTER ONE OF VERONICA ROTH'S *ALLEGIANT*
ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN VERSION**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2016**

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A Thesis Presented to English Department
Faculty of Humanities, Jember University
as One of the Requirements to Obtain
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Study

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i

DEDICATION

From the deepest of my heart and with my lovely gratitude this thesis is presented to:

1. My beloved parents Jumainah and Sudirman for their greatest love, struggle, sacrifice, patience, and prayers;
2. All relatives in my extended family;
3. All the lecturers of English Department;
4. My Alma Mater.
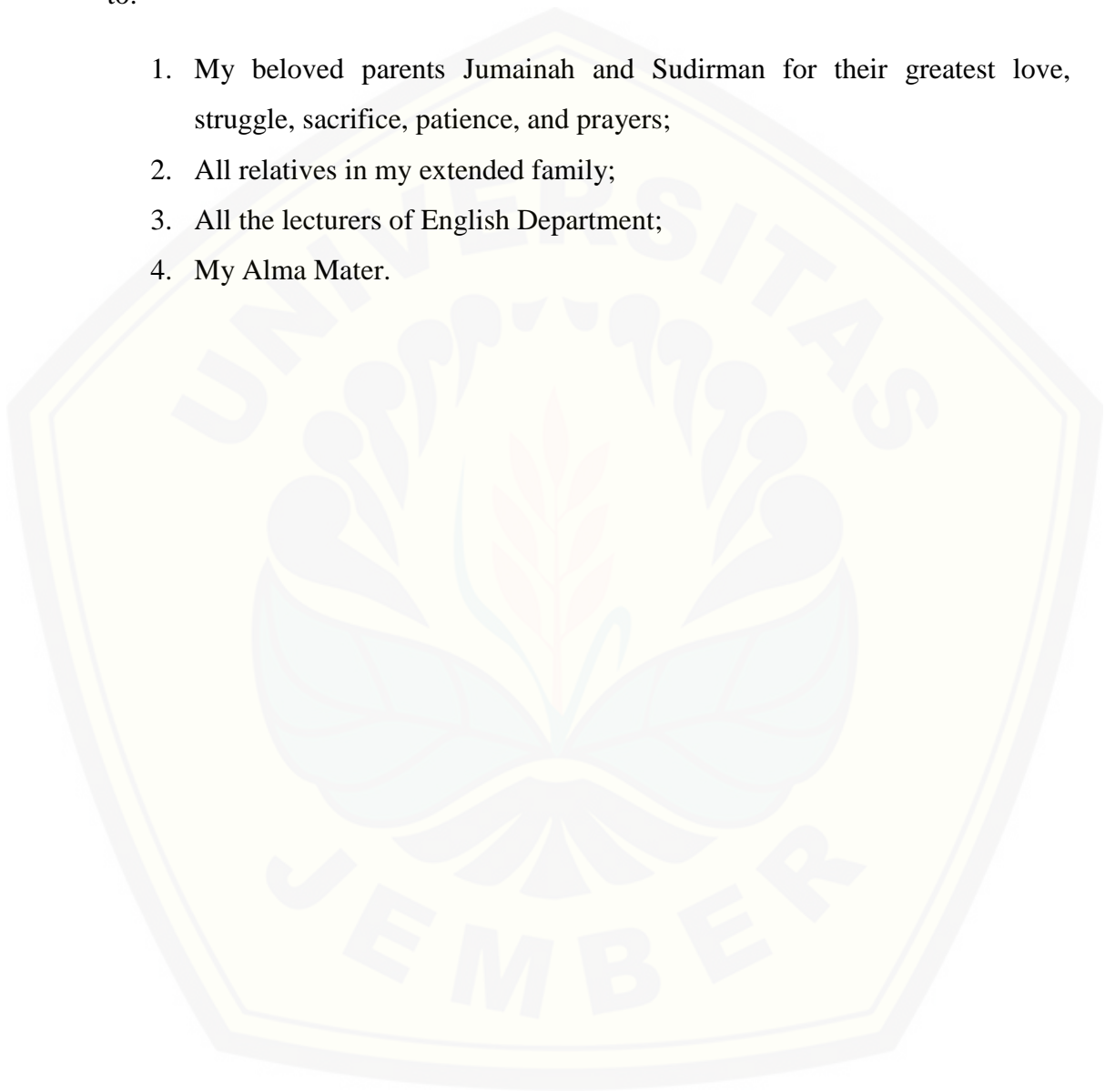
MOTTO

O mankind! We have created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of you with Allah is that (believer) who has *At-taqwa*…

(Surah Al-Hujurat, 49:13, page: 700)[1]

Without language, thought is a vague, uncharted nebula.

(Ferdinand de Saussure, 1966:112)[2]

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[1] Alhilali, Muhammad Taqiuddin, Muhammad Muhsin Khan. 1983. *The Noble Qur'an: English Translation of the meanings and commentary*. Madinah: King Fahd Complex.

[2] Saussure, Ferdinand de. 1966. *Course in General Linguistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

DECLARATION

I hereby utter that this thesis entitled "**Translation Procedures applied in Chapter One of Veronica Roth's *Allegiant* English into Indonesian version**" is an original piece of writing. I declare that the research and the analysis of data described in this thesis have never been publicized by any publications. This thesis is supported by accurate data and trustworthy sources to give the best work and knowledge for the writer and the readers as well.

Jember, September, 20th 2016
The Candidate,

Yanuar Arifianto
NIM 110110101028

iv

APPROVAL SHEET

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v

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vii
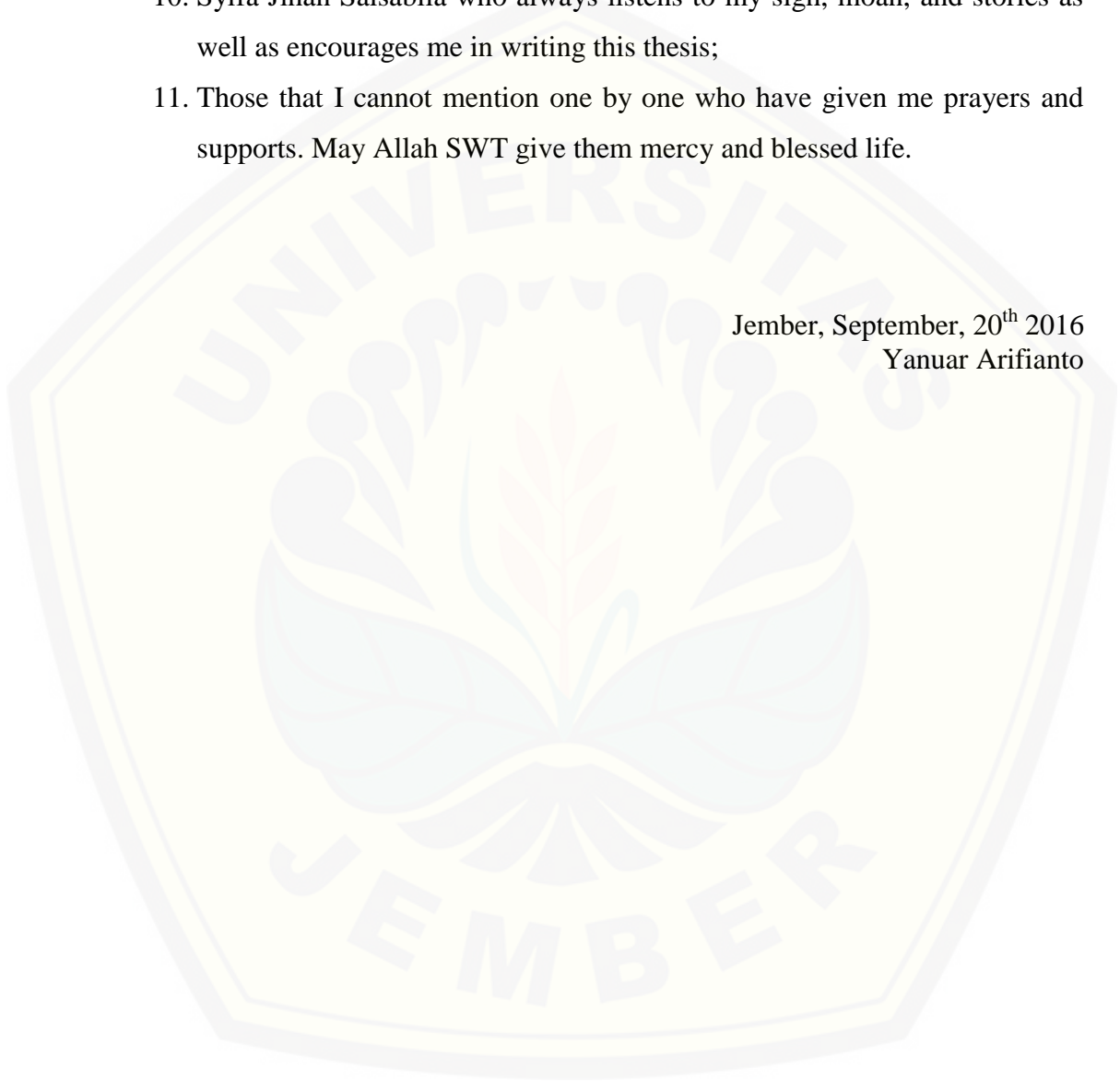
SUMMARY

Translation Procedures applied in Chapter One of Veronica Roth's *Allegiant* English into Indonesian Version; Yanuar Arifianto; 110110101028; 2016: (68) pages; English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Jember University.

Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. To make a good translation result, translators need to apply translation procedures. This study concerns to find out the translation procedures in the process of translation in Chapter One of a novel entitled *Allegiant* written by Roth and its Indonesian version translated by Aini and Asni. The analysis is based on Newmark's theory of the translation procedures.

The research objective is to analyze the process of translation, the translation procedures, and the evaluation of the translation results in Chapter One of *Allegiant*. There are several steps to analyze the data. First step is to analyze the sentences by using theory of the process of translation (Nida). Then, elaborate the translation procedures by using theory of the translation procedures (Newmark). Finally, evaluate the translation results by using the definition and the best criteria of translation (Larson).

The data are all the sentences in Chapter One of *Allegiant*. This study uses both document review and purposive sampling as the method of data collection. In addition, this research belongs to qualitative research. Furthermore, the result of this research proves that there are several translation procedures applied by the translators to produce the appropriate meanings and natural forms in the receptor language.
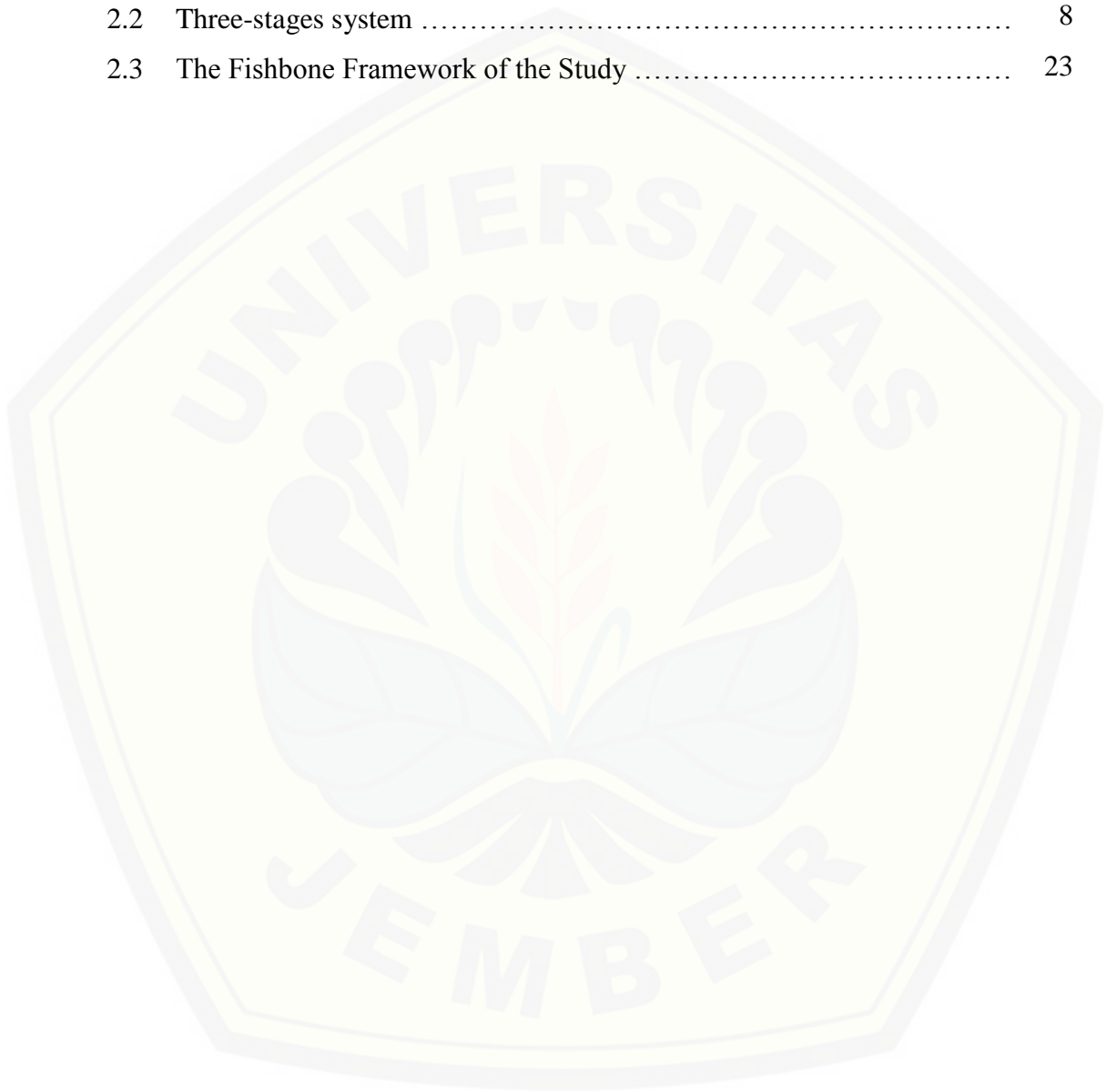
TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains further about the topic of this study which concerns with the translation strategies in the selected texts of *Allegiant* novel. It also presents some parts that cover the introduction of the study, the background of the study, the research topic, the research problem, the research questions, and the purposes of the study.

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 2001:7). Translation plays an important role to bridge people in understanding the meaning of the SLT (source language text) into the TLT (target language text). Many translation products are produced, such as literary works, manual, movie subtitles, courses handbook, magazines, bilingual announcements, etc. Through translation, literary works, news, science, and information of technology are spread out all over the world. Therefore, translation is needed by people.

One of literary works of translation products is a novel. Novel is an invented story in prose, long enough to fill a complete book (Hornby, 1995:782). Many English novels are translated into Indonesian, for example the series of *Hunger Games* written by Suzanne Collins, *Twilight* by Stephanie Meyer and *Vampire Academy* by Richelle Mead.

One of the novels is *Allegiant* written by Roth. This novel is written in English as the source language (SL), and then translated into Indonesian by Aini and Asni as the target language (TL). The translated novel has been presumably equivalent in terms of meanings and styles. Therefore, it is needed to evaluate the

word, phrase, clause, sentence, and text to know how the translation procedures applied by the translators.

To make a good translation, translators need to apply translation procedures in the restructuring process of translation in the TLT. In connection with restructuring process, the translators may apply one or more procedures to produce the appropriate meanings and make the natural forms as the SLT. One of the examples of the translation procedures found in the translated novel is shown in the following table.

SLT	TLT
I pace in our cell in Erudite headquarters, her words echoing in my mind.	Aku mondar-mandir dalam sel kami di **markas Erudite sementara** kata-kata **wanita** itu bergaung dalam benakku (Aini and Asni, 2014:13).

Table 1.1 Example of the English Sentence and its Indonesian Translation

In the sentence above, the translators applied some procedures to make a better translation result. For example, the phrase *Erudite headquarters* is translated into *markas Erudite* in which *Erudite headquarters* is formed by *Erudite* (modifier) + *headquarters* (head) whereas *markas Erudite* is formed by *markas* (head) + *Erudite* (modifier). The English phrase is formed by a modifier + head in which the modifier develops to the left while the Indonesian phrase is formed by a head + modifier in which the modifier develops to the right. This procedure is known as transposition. Another procedure is the adjective *Erudite* which can be translated into *terpelajar* is left untranslated. This procedure is called transcription. The other procedure is the conjunction *sementara* in the TLT which does not appear in SLT is expanded to separate the main clause and its subordinate clause. This procedure is known as expansion. There are many other procedures applied to provide equivalent message in the TLT. Thus, how procedures applied in the TLT is the main discussions in this study.

1.2 The Research Topic

The research topic of this study is translation procedures applied in the TLT. Translation procedure is a technical guide in translating phrase to phrase or

sentence to sentence. In other words, translation procedure is a tactic of translator in translating word or group of words or a complete sentence if the sentence cannot be separated into smaller unit.

1.3 The Research Problem

There are some translation procedures applied by Aini and Asni in translating the English sentences into Indonesian sentences to make equivalent message in the TLT. Therefore, the result of translation is considered well received by readers. How the translation procedures applied in the translated novel deserves investigating.

1.4 The Research Questions

In accordance with the problem mentioned above, the research questions of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What translation procedures are used in the translation processes of *Allegiant* novel into Indonesian?
2. Do the translation results in the TLT have appropriate meaning and natural forms?

1.5 The Aims of the Study

It is expected that the result of this study will benefit the readers especially those who are interested in the study of translation. Related to the research questions, this study has two goals as the following:

1. To expound and analyze how those translation procedures are used in the translation processes.
2. To evaluate whether the meanings in the SLT are well transferred to the TLT.

1.6 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis contains five chapters. Each chapter supports the general topic. Chapter one introduction which consists the background of study, the research topic, the research problem, the research questions, the aims of the study, and the organization of the thesis. Chapter two is literature review and theoretical

framework. It presents the review of the previous researches, the review of the related theories, the process of translation, the translation procedures, English grammar, and the criteria of best translation. Chapter three is research design and method that contains the type of the research, the type of the data, the data collection, the data processing, and the data analysis. Chapter four is the research findings and discussions which contain the explanation about the process of translation, the application of translation procedures, and the evaluation on the appropriateness in meanings and the naturalness in forms of the translation results. Chapter five is conclusion which contains the conclusion of each part of the study from chapter one to chapter four.
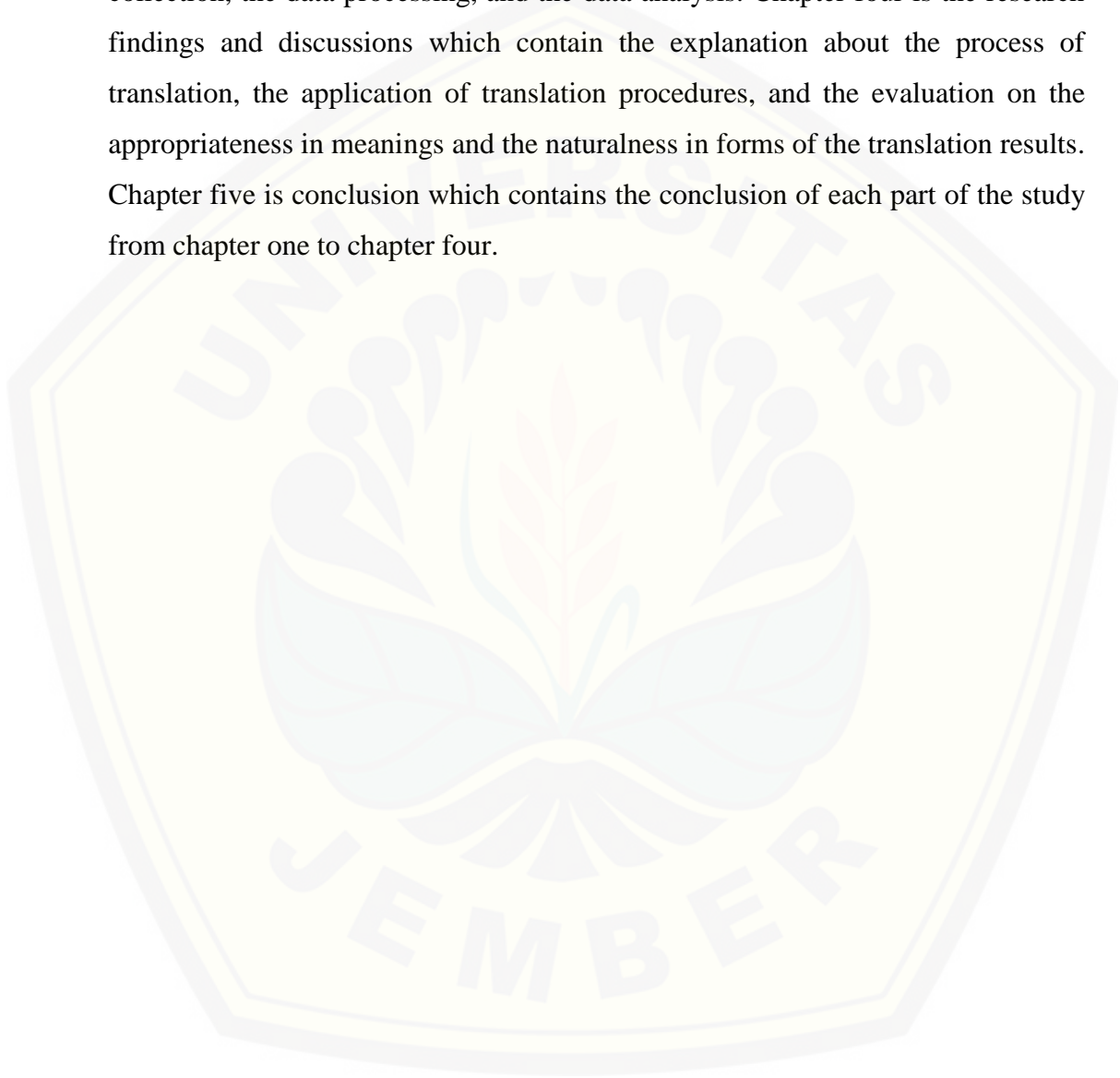
CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The analysis of this study needs some theories and references as the basis for this study. This chapter contains the explanation of theories and references which are applied in this study. It also reviews some previous researches, which discuss about translation procedures. Because the focus of this study is translation, this chapter explains precisely some theories related to translation and how to employ them.

2.1   The Review of the Previous Researches

There are several previous researches reviewed in this study to prevent from the same research. The first, translation research was done by Mono et al. (2015). This study investigates translation as a product dealing with the translation strategies of cultural words in Animal Farm, a novel written by George Orwell, and translated by Djunaidi into Indonesian entitled *Peternakan Binatang*. The data are the linguistic units (forms) from *Animal Farm* as the source text and *Peternakan Binatang* as the target text which consists of words and phrases dealing with cultural words proposed by Newmark (1988). From the investigation, it is found out that the translator manipulates structural and semantic strategies. The structural strategy consists of addition, reduction, and transposition. Semantic strategy consists of synonymy, cultural adaptation, naturalized borrowing, amplification, and deletion.

The next translation research was conducted by Pelawi (2014). This study aims to describe techniques, methods, and ideologies in the translation of The Gospel According to Matthew into an Indonesian language text. The findings are as follows: First, there are nine translation techniques: (a) modulation, (b) transposition, (c) amplification, (d) literal translation, (e) addition, (f) omission, (g) natural borrowing, (h) reduction, and (i) generalization. Second, there are four translation methods: (a) free translation, (b) communicative translation, (c)

adaptation, and (d) literal translation. Third, there are two translation ideologies: (a) foreignization oriented to the source language and culture, and (b) domestication oriented to the target language and culture. In general, the translation tends to employ techniques, methods, and ideologies oriented to the target language and culture. The orientation to the target language and culture can result in a translation which is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable.

Another translation research was conducted by Farisi (2014). The objective of the study is to know translation procedures/techniques and ideology required in dealing with *iltifat* speech act. *Iltifat* (shifting) speech act is distinctive and considered unique style of Arabic. It has potential errors when it is translated into Indonesian. Therefore, translation of *iltifat* speech act into another language can be an important issue. The data used in the study were the corpus of Koranic verses that contain *iltifat* speech act along with their translation. Data analysis typically used descriptive-evaluative method with content analysis model. The data source of this research consisted of the Koran and its translation. The purposive sampling technique was employed, with the sample of the *iltifat* speech act contained in the Koran. The results showed that more than 60% of *iltifat* speech act were translated by using literal procedure. The significant number of literal translation of the verses asserts that the Ministry of Religious Affairs tended to use literal method of translation. In other words, the Koran translation made by the Ministry of Religious Affairs tended to be oriented to the source language in dealing with *iltifat* speech act. The number of the literal procedure used shows a tendency of foreignization ideology.

This research also deals with translation study focusing on the translation procedures used in the process of translation in the translation of *Allegiant* novel from the SL (English) to the TL (Indonesian). The research gap among this research and other previous researches is the object of the research. In relation to this current research, the previous researches have given much contribution to the researcher's understanding on how to employ translation theories and make evaluation on the translation results.

2.2 The Review of the Related Theories

In order to analyze the translation of English sentences into Indonesian, some theories are needed. The following explanations show what theories are employed in this study. It involves definitions of translation by different experts, process of translation, translation procedures, English grammar, and theoretical framework.

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

Translation is one term with various definitions. Many experts attempt to give definitions what translation is. Catford (1965:20) says that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Another translation expert, Newmark (1981:7) explains that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. In this definition Newmark mentions that translation can cover written and spoken forms. He does not use the term equivalent but he states the same message in another language. For him, the most important thing in translation is the message. It is the message that should be equivalent, not the form.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) define that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Thus, the translator should try to reproduce the message contained in the source language into the one in the target language. In this matter, what the translator should do in translating is to create the equivalent message, not the form in the target language. To get such an equivalent message, many grammatical and lexical adjustments should be made. Therefore, a good translation does not sound like a translation.

2.2.2 Process of Translation

Process of translation is a model intended to explain the process of translation in the mind of translators (internal process) when they are translating (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:17). Nida divides translation into two basic

orientations (Nida 1964a in Munday, 2001:41). They are (1) formal equivalence, and (2) dynamic equivalence.

2.2.2.1 Formal Equivalence

The formal equivalence translation is principally source-oriented which is designed to produce as much as possible of the form and content of the original message. This approach may be diagramed as in Figure 2.1

$$A \longrightarrow (x) \longrightarrow B$$
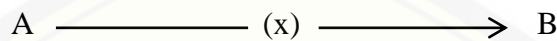
Figure 2.1 One-stage system (Nida and Taber, 1982:33)

In figure 2.1, A represents the source language and B represents the receptor or target language. The letter X in parentheses stands for any intermediate structure which may have been set up as a kind of universal structure to switch any and all languages might be related for more economic transfer. This process can be exemplified in the following table.

SLT	TLT
She kicked the farmer.	Dia menendang petani itu.

Table 2.1 Example of one-stage system

2.2.2.2 Dynamic Equivalence

Dynamic equivalence translation according to Nida is described as the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message. This approach may be diagramed as in Figure 2.2

A (Source)   B (Receptor)

(Analysis)   (Restructuring)

X ——————— (transfer) ——————→ Y
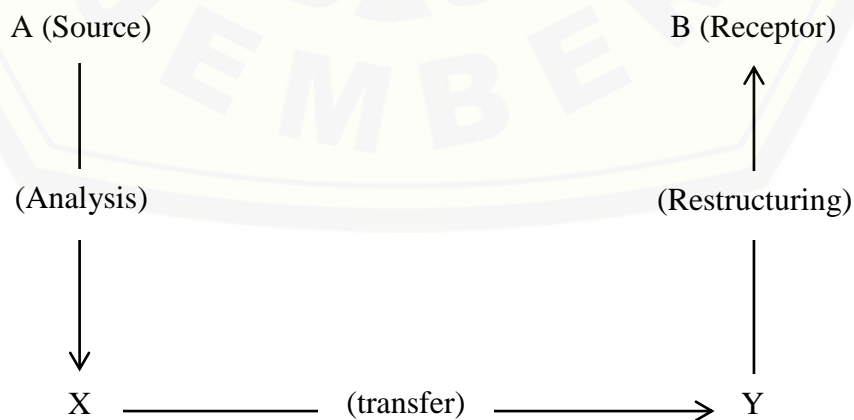
Figure 2.2 Three-stages system (Nida and Taber, 1982:33)

Three-stages system consist of a more elaborate process comprising three stages: (1) analysis, in which the translator analyzes the SLT in terms of (a) grammatical structure and (b) the meaning and combination words to comprehend the message in the sentence by breaking down the sentence into smaller parts (2) transferring, in which the comprehension of the message is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the message in the SLT is rewritten in the TLT by using translation procedures. This process can be exemplified in the following table.

You should know	that module writing takes much time
Main clause	Noun clause
↓	↓
Kamu harus tahu	bahwa penulisan modul membutuhkan waktu lama
↓	↓
Perlu diketahui	bahwa menulis modul membutuhkan waktu lama.

Table 2.2 Example of Three-stages System

The translation result in the TLT in table 2.4 has equal meaning as in the SLT because the readers can understand the message in the TLT as easy as in the SLT. The forms of the structures are natural since there are translation procedures made in the translation processes. The procedures are contraction and transposition. In the main clause, the subject *you* which is present in the SLT is deleted and the active main clause is inverted to passive sentence. In the noun clause, the noun phrase *module writing* in which *writing* is a noun is changed into verb phrase *menulis modul* in which *menulis* is verb and *modul* is the object. Those procedures are what make the translation well received.

In connection with restructuring process, translation procedures are needed to apply in the translation process to make the natural forms and get the equal meaning. Therefore the following subchapters provide some procedures proposed by Newmark.

2.2.3 Translation Procedures

Newmark (1988:81) mentions that translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Translation procedure is a technical guide in translating phrase to phrase or sentence to sentence (Suryawinata and

Hariyanto, 2003:67). Newmark (2001:30) categorizes procedure for translating into seventeen translation procedures as follow.

2.2.3.1 Transcription

Transcription (loan words, adoption, transfer), which may or may not be required for SL institutional or cultural words to provide authenticity or local colour respectively (Newmark, 2001:30). On the other hand, Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:71) term transcription as borrowing. Borrowing covers transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is a translation procedure that maintains the SL while naturalization is the adaptation of the source language words to the TL words.

SLT	Transliteration	Naturalization
mall	mall	mal (sound and writing)
sandal	sandal	sandal (sound)
orangutan	orangutan	orangutan (sound)

2.2.3.2 One-to-one translation

One-to-one translation is a procedure to translate an expression literally. Here is the example:

SLT : For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.
TLT : Karena di mana hartamu berada, di situ juga hatimu berada.

2.2.3.3 Through-translation

Through-translation (loan translation) is a common procedure for international institutional terms (Newmark, 2001:30). On the other hand, Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:71) term through-translation as official translation. This procedure makes use of an official translation that has been standardized by the responsible institution. In translating English into Indonesian, there is a guide for translating English name and words published by *Pusat Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Depdikbud*. For example, the phrase 'read only memory' in the guide is translated into 'memori simpan tetap'.

2.2.3.4 Lexical Synonymy

Lexical synonymy is translation by a close TL equivalent. It is often possible to achieve closer interlingual than intralingual synonymy, particularly in

reference to objects and actions (Newmark, 2001:31). This procedure is used if the use of componential analysis may disturb the plot of the TL (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:68). Here is the example:

SLT : What a cute baby you've got
TLT : Alangkah lucunya bayi anda

In this translation the word 'cute' is translated into 'lucu' although its real meaning of cute should show a small size, beauty/handsomeness, and funny, while 'lucu' shows that the baby is funny.

1.2.3.5 Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is compare a SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning (Newmark, 2001:114). Componential analysis is used to translate a word by elaborating the meaning components (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:68). It occurs because there is no equivalent in the TLT and the translator considers it is important for readers to know the exact meaning. This procedure is used in translating general word. Here is the example:

SLT : Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya
TLT : the girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace

In the translation above, 'luwes' can be translated into 'move with great fluidity and grace' in English.

1.2.3.6 Transposition

A shift (Catford's term) or transposition (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL, the change from singular to plural or in the position of the adjective (Newmark, 1988:85). Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message (Venuti, 2000:88). Translator uses this procedure by changing the original structure of the SL in the TL to produce an equivalent effect (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:68). Transposition can be both obligatory and optional. It is an obligatory if the meaning in the SL cannot be transferred. It is an optional if it is used to make stylistic effect. It means that without transposition the meaning in SL can be accepted by the TL reader. Here is the example:

SLT : Alat musik bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok besar.
TLT : Musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups.

In the example above, the position of adjective in both nominal phrases "musical instrument" and "two basic groups' are modified. In English a phrase is formed by a modifier + head in which the modifier develops to the left while Indonesian phrase is formed by a head + modifier in which the modifier develops to the right. So, the position of adjective is needed to change. The modification can be drawn as follows.

Musical instrument   = alat musik

Two basic groups   = dua kelompok dasar

In addition, there is modification from plural into singular form. Instruments (plural) is translated into alat (singular) and also groups (plural) is translated into kelompok (singular).

The following example is the changes due to no source language structure in the target language. This procedure is applied into sentential level

SLT : I find it more difficult to translate a poem than an article.
TLT : Bagi saya menerjemahkan puisi lebih sulit dari pada menerjemahkan artikel.

1.2.3.7 Modulation

Modulation is variation in point of view (Newmark, 2001:31). Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view (Venuti, 2000:89). This procedure is used when a literal meaning cannot produce a natural translation. Here is the example:

SLT : I cut my finger
TLT : Jari tanganku teriris

In this translation, the translator should change point of view 'jari tanganku' as the subject in Indonesian into 'my finger' in English. This change point of view is an obligatory to make translation correct.

1.2.3.8 Compensation

Compensation is a loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence (Newmark, 1988:90).

1.2.3.9 Cultural Equivalence

Cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word (Newmark, 1988:82). In this procedure, a specific cultural word in the SL is rendered into a specific cultural word in the TL because of the different culture in one language and another language. Here are the examples:

SLT : Skyscrapers
TLT : Pencakar langit

2.2.3.10 Translation Label

Translation label is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn (Newmark, 1988:90).

2.2.3.11 Definition

Definition usually recast as a descriptive noun-phrase or adjectival clause (Newmark, 2001:31).

1.2.3.12 Paraphrase

Paraphrase is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text (Newmark, 1988:90). It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.

1.2.3.13 Expansion

Expansion is grammatical expansion (Newmark, 2001:31). On the other hand, Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:68) term Expansion as addition, meaning the addition of words in the target language as required by the target language structure. Here is the example:

SLT : Dia perawat.
TLT : She is a nurse.

In the example above, the words 'is' and 'a' should be added to make the English sentence correct.

1.2.3.14 Contraction

Contraction is grammatical reduction (Newmark, 2001:31). On the other hand, Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:68) term Contraction as subtraction,

means the reduction of the structural elements in the TLT in order to be structurally acceptable. Here is the example:

SLT   : He is an engineeer.
TLT   : Dia insinyur.

In the example above, the words 'is' and 'an' are not included in the TLT.

1.2.3.15 Recasting Sentence

French complex sentences are sometimes recast as English co-ordinate sentence. German complex sentences are sometimes rendered as two or more TL sentences (Newmark, 2001:31).

1.2.3.16 Rearrangement

Rearrangement, improvements (jargon, mistakes, misprints, idiolect, clumsy writing, etc) only justified if (a) the SL text is concerned mainly with facts, or (b) the writing is defective (Newmark, 2001:31).

1.2.3.17 Translation Couplet

Translation couplet is literal translation or translation label plus transcription (Newmark, 2001:32).

The following table shows the essence of each translation procedure.

No	Translation Procedure	Essence
1.	Transcription	Borrow the SL word into the TL
2.	One-to-one translation	Translate word for word
3.	Through-translation	Standardize the translation of the international institutional terms or the translation conducted by the legalized institution.
4.	Lexical synonymy	Translate with less or more synonymous words from the SL to the TL
5.	Componential analysis	Translate by comparing the SL word to the TL word which has a similar meaning by elaborating the meaning components
6.	Transposition	Replace one word class with another class such as adjective to noun or noun to verb etc.
7.	Modulation	Translate the SL by variation in point of view
8.	Compensation	a loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or

		pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence
9.	Cultural Equivalence	Translate a specific cultural word in the SL into the TL because of different culture
10.	Translation Label	Translate a new institutional term provisionally
11.	Definition	Recast as a descriptive noun-phrase or adjectival clause
12.	Paraphrase	Translate an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text
13.	Expansion	Translate the SL by grammatical or lexical expansion in the TL
14.	Contraction	Translate the SL by grammatical or lexical reduction in the TL
15.	Recasting Sentence	Split up a sentence into two or more sentences
16.	Rearrangement	Adjust (jargon, mistakes, misprints, idiolect, clumsy writing, etc.) from the SL
17.	Translation Couplet	Translate the SL by literal translation or translation label plus transcription

Table 2.3 Summary of Translation Procedures

2.2.4 English Grammar

English grammar shows the rules about how words change their form and combine with other words to make English sentences. This subcategory is divided into parts of speech, phrase, sentence and clauses.

2.2.4.1 Parts of Speech

English sentences consist of predications, meaning something which is said or predicated to a subject. The main grammatical divisions of a sentence are therefore the subject and the predicate. Further, the sentence is divided according to the function of which each word has in the subject-predicate relationship. Each of these functions is classified as a different part of speech. Parts of speech are the words that form the central core of the sentence around which all the other words cluster (Frank, 1972:1). There are eight parts of speech as follows:

1)   **Noun**

Noun functions as the chief or head word in many structures of modification (Frank, 1972:6). It is one of the most important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. Based on the meaning, noun can be divided into three types. They are proper nouns (Mr. Smith, Holland, Dutchman, Easter, Saturday, nature), concrete nouns (flower, girl, beauty, justice), countable nouns (one girl, two girls), uncountable nouns (coffee, iron), collective noun (audience, committee, class).

2)   **Pronoun**

Pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun (Frank, 1972:20). There are seven types of pronouns. They are personal pronoun (I, you they, we, he, she, it), interrogative pronouns (who, what, which), relative pronouns (who, that, which), demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those), reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, ourselves), reciprocal pronouns (each other, one another), indefinite pronouns (some-, any-, no-, every-).

3)   **Adjective**

Adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison (Frank, 1972:20). It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it. There are two types of adjective. They are determiners and descriptive adjectives (beautiful, intelligent). Determiners consist of a small group of structure words without characteristic form. They are article (the, a, an), demonstrative adjectives (this, these, that, those), numeral adjectives (four, fifth), adjective of indefinite quantity (some, few), relative and interrogative adjectives (whose, what).

4)   **Verb**

Verb is a word or phrase that describes an action, condition or experience. Verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject. Verb also has several other grammatical properties that are shared with no other parts of speech. These properties are tense, voice, mood, and aspect. Based on the complement, verb is divided into three.

They are predicating or linking verb, transitive or intransitive verb, and reflexive verbs. According to the form, verb is divided into two. They are auxiliary or lexical verb, finite or non-finite verb.

5) Adverb

Adverbs range in meaning from words having a strong lexical content (those that describe the action of the verb or those that indicate such meanings as time and place) to those that are used merely for emphasis. Based on the meaning, adverb is classified into three. They are manner (quickly, neatly), place and direction (here, away, outside), time (today, nowadays, before), intensifying adverbs (very, only).

6) Preposition

Preposition range in meaning from such definite semantic notions as time, place, etc. to such purely structural meanings as those shaped by the subject-verb-complement relationship. A preposition signals that a noun or a noun structure follows it. For examples: on, at, in, since, for, during, above, over, etc.

7) Conjunction

Conjunctions are members of a small class that have no characteristic form. They function chiefly as nonmovable structure words that join such units as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses (Frank, 1972:20). For examples: and, or, but, yet, etc.

8) Interjection

Interjection is used to show surprise. For examples: Oh, how pretty! Ah! how wise!

2.2.4.2 Phrase

Phrase is a group of words which is part rather than the whole of a sentence. It functions as a constituent in the syntax of a sentence, a single unit within grammatical hierarchy. A phrase can be divided into some categories as follows.

1)   **Adverb phrase**

Adverb phrase is a phrase in which the head is an adverb. For example: too slowly.

2)   **Adjective phrase**

Adjective phrase is phrase in which the head is an adjective. For example: very happy.

3)   **Noun phrase**

Noun phrase is phrase in which the head is a noun. For example: the massive dinosaur.

4)   **Prepositional phrase**

Prepositional phrase is a phrase in which the head is a preposition. For example: at lunch.

5)   **Verb phrase**

Verb phrase is a phrase in which the head is a verb. For example: watch TV.

2.2.4.3 Sentences and Clauses

Traditional grammar defines a sentence in one of two ways. Based on the meaning, a sentence is a complete thought. According to function, a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. Thus, a sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb (Frank, 1972:220). The English sentence has two elements, a subject and a verb as follows.

a)   Subject

A subject of an English sentence can be filled by a noun or a noun phrase, a pronoun, to-infinitive, a gerund, and a clause such as the following table.

Subjects		Verb Phrases (Predication)
Grammatical Class	Realization	
Noun	John	is a good student
Noun Phrase	The boy from Surabaya	is a good student
Pronoun	He	is a good student
To-infinitive	To be the best student	is not easy
Gerund	Being the best student	is not easy
Noun Clause	That he is the best student	is true

Table 2.4: Many grammatical classes as subjects (Sukarno, 2015:4)

b)   Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

The second obligatory element of an English sentence is a verb. Verb can be classified into two groups, finite and non-finite verbs. A finite verb is a verb whose form may change from one form to another. The form of this verb is limited or bound by its subject or it tense (subject-verb agreement). Meanwhile, non-finite means that the verb form is not bound nor limited either by the subject or by the tense of the sentence.

1)   Classification of sentences by types

According to the types, sentence can be divided into four types, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, exclamatory sentence as follows.

a)   Declarative sentence

In a declarative sentence the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech. For example: The child ate his dinner.

b)   Interrogative sentence

In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark. For example: Did the child eat his dinner?

c)   Imperative sentence

In an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb is used, regardless of person or tense. For example: Eat your dinner!

d)   Exclamatory sentence

An exclamatory sentence begins with an exclamatory phrase consisting of what or how plus a part of the predicate. For example: What a good dinner that was.

2)   Classification of sentences by the number of formal predications

This classification is based on the number and kind of clauses within a sentence. A clause may be defined in the same way as a sentence. There are two

kinds of clauses, independent and dependent. The independent clause is a full predication that may stand alone as a sentence. The dependent clause has a special introductory word that makes the predication depend on an independent clause.

a) Simple sentences

Simple sentences have only one full predication in the form of an independent clause (Frank, 1972:223). For example: The man stole the jewelry.

b) Compound sentences

Compound sentences have two or more full predications in the form of independent clauses (Frank, 1972:223). The independent clauses may be joined coordinately by punctuation alone, coordinate conjunctions (and, or, nor, but, yet, so, for) or by conjunctive adverbs (because, otherwise, hence, then, however, etc.). For example: The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home.

c) Complex sentences

Complex sentences also have two or more full predications. One of these is an independent clause or main clause that is similar to the form of the simple sentence, and one or more of these are dependent clauses or subordinate clauses (Frank, 1972:223). For example: The man who stole the jewelry hid it in his home. There are three types of dependent clauses, named according to their function in the sentence. They are adverbial clauses, adjective clauses and noun clauses as the following.

i. Adverbial clauses

Adverbial clauses are considered as modifying the verb of the main clause. There are several types of adverbial clauses. They are clauses of time, clauses of place, clauses of contrast, clauses of cause, clauses of result, clauses of purpose, clauses of condition, clauses of exception, clauses of manner, clauses of degree. For example: The concert was canceled because the soloist became ill.

ii. Adjective clauses

Adjective clause modifies a preceding noun or a pronoun. The noun or pronoun being modified is called the antecedent. An adjective clause may be classified according to the antecedent that the introductory word refers to a

person, thing, time, place, reason. For example: The student who gets the highest grades will receive an award.

iii. Noun clauses

Noun clause serves the same functions as nouns. Noun clauses may be classified according to the kinds of sentences from which they are derived (statements, questions, requests, exclamations). For example: I don't know whether they still live there.

d) Compound-complex sentences

Compound-complex sentences contain two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses (Frank, 1972:223). For example: The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out of town.

2.2.5   The Evaluation of the Translation Results

Translators need some criteria to evaluate texts from the SL to the TL. Best translation can be observed in terms of meanings and forms. The meanings in the TLT should be appropriate as the meanings in the SLT and the forms of the TLT should be natural according to the rules of the TL. Therefore, as a base to evaluate the translation results there are some criteria of best translation. Larson defines translation and gives the criteria of the best translation as the following.

> Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson, 1998:3).

The underlying premise in which the translation is based to the best translation is the one which (1) uses the normal language forms of the receptor language, (2) communicates, as much as possible, to the TL speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the SL, (3) maintains the dynamics of the original SLT. Maintaining the dynamics of the original source text means that the translation is presented in such a way that it will, hopefully, evoke the same response as the SLT attempted to evoke.
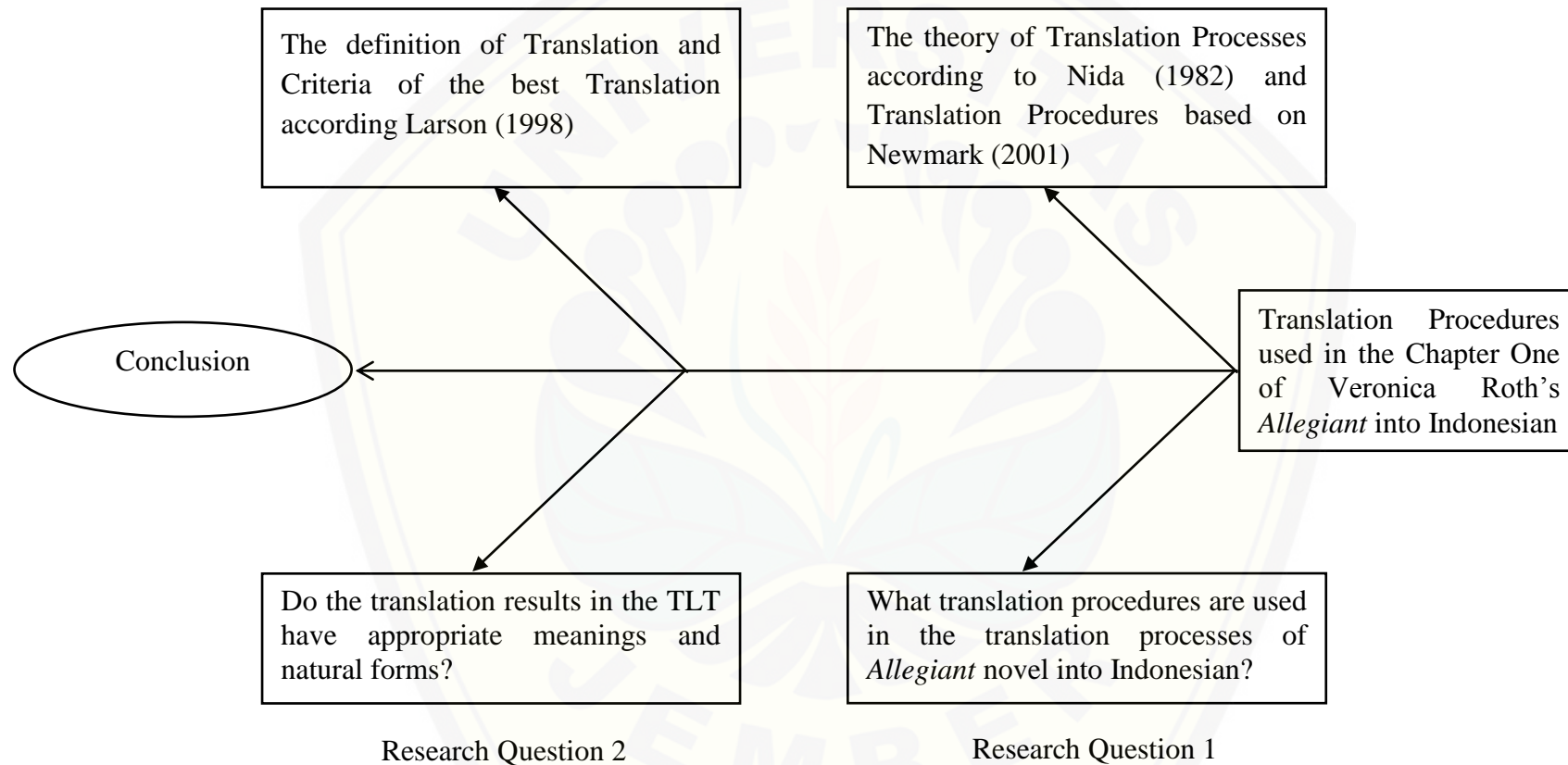
2.2.6   Theoretical Framework

This sub-chapter becomes an important role in conducting the research because it provides all the basic theories for the study. There are two research questions proposed here: (1) What translation procedures are used in the translation processes of *Allegiant* novel into Indonesian? (2) Do the translation results in TLT have appropriate meanings and natural forms? Before finding the answers of all the research questions, it is necessary to describe the theory used.

To answer the research question number (1) the data are analysed using the theory of translation processes according to Nida (1964) and translation procedures based on Newmark (2001). Translation processes are divided into two types, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The translation procedures are divided into seventeen types, namely transcription, one-to-one translation, through translation, lexical synonymy, componential analysis, transposition, modulation, compensation, cultural equivalent, translation label, definition, paraphrase, expansion, contraction, recasting sentence, rearrangement, translation couplet.

Then, the research question number (2) evaluates the translation result by using the definition of translation and criteria of the best translation according Larson (1998). There are three underlying premise in which the translation results belong to the best translation; first uses the normal language forms of the receptor language; second, communicates, as much as possible, to the TL speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the SL; third, maintains the dynamics of the original SLT, this means the translation is presented in such a way that it will evoke the same response as the SLT attempted to evoke. In short, the theoretical framework of this study is presented as in the following fishbone framework.

Figure 2.3 The Fishbone Framework of the Study

The definition of Translation and Criteria of the best Translation according Larson (1998)	The theory of Translation Processes according to Nida (1982) and Translation Procedures based on Newmark (2001)

Conclusion

Translation Procedures used in the Chapter One of Veronica Roth's *Allegiant* into Indonesian

Do the translation results in the TLT have appropriate meanings and natural forms?	What translation procedures are used in the translation processes of *Allegiant* novel into Indonesian?

Research Question 2　　　　　　　　　　　Research Question 1

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, there are four discussions. First discussion is type of research that will be used in this study. Second discussion relates to the type of data. Third discussion concerns with data collection. Fourth discussion talks about how the data will be analyzed.

3.1 The Type of the Research

There are two kinds of research. They are quantitative and qualitative researches. Quantitative research tends to be associated with numbers as the unit of analysis. Qualitative research, on the other hand, tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis (Denscombe, 2007:248). According to the definition of quantitative and qualitative researches above, this study belongs to qualitative research because the data in this study are taken from a novel. This means, this study concerns with text and tends to be associated with sentences as the unit of analysis as mentioned in the definition of qualitative research.

3.2 The Type of the Data

The data in this study are in the forms of phrases and sentences which are translated from the SLT (English) into the TLT (Indonesia) by using translation process and translation procedures such as transposition, modulation, reduction and expansion etc. Therefore, the analyzed data are in the form of words, phrase, clauses, and sentences.

In connection with their types, data can be classified into two types. They are qualitative and quantitative data. Denscombe states that qualitative data concern with words and visual images (2007:286). On the other hand, he conveys that quantitative data concern with numbers (2007:253). According to the definitions above, the data in this study belongs to qualitative data because the data are taken from the written text from English into Indonesian which are subject to analyze in this study and the data are in the form of words, phrases,

clauses, and sentences as in the definition of qualitative data. The data of this research are taken from an English novel entitled *Allegiant* and its Indonesian translation. The English version was written by Roth and published by Harper Collins and the Indonesian version was translated by Aini and Asni and published by PT Mizan Pustaka.

3.3 The Data Collection

In connection with data collection, Denscombe (2007:133) states there are four main methods that social researchers can use. They are questionnaires, interviews, observation, and documents. Documents are using written materials as a basis for the research (Blaxter et al., 2006:154). This study belongs to documentary research because book includes in public domain of document. The source of the data of this research is taken from *Allegiant* both the English novel and its Indonesian version.

The data is collected by using purposive sampling. A purposive sampling is a sample selected in order to elicit a particular type of data. The sample may or may not be representative of the population at large (Mackey and Gass, 2005: 363). Thus, I choose the first chapter out of fifty six the whole chapters, consisting of forty four sentences. This chapter consists of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that will be discussed in detail.

3.4 The Data Processing

The data in this study is divided into four types according to the number of the application of translation procedures in the process of translation in every single sentence, namely single, couplets, triplets, and quadruplets. The process of translation includes formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The data in dynamic equivalence will be further analyzed to find the translation procedures include transcription, through translation, lexical synonymy, componential analysis, transposition, modulation, compensation, cultural equivalence, translation label, definition, paraphrase, expansion, contraction, recasting sentence, rearrangement, and translation couplet.

3.5 The Data Analysis

Having the data collected through the method of document review, they will be further evaluated through the following steps:

1. Numbering the data according to the sequence sentences.

2. Analyzing the data using the process of translation.

3. Analyzing the data using the translation procedures.

4. Looking up in a dictionary to compare the word classes between the SLT and the TLT.

5. Showing the translation procedures applied in translating the SLT into the TLT.

6. Answering the reason why those translation procedures are applied.

7. Grouping the data based on the application of procedures, namely, single, couplets, triplets, and quadruplets.

8. Interpreting the data whether the translation results have appropriate meanings and natural forms.

The following table exemplifies the translation procedures in the restructuring process of dynamic equivalence.

No	SLT	TLT
4.	Christina says, her wounded leg propped up on a pillow.	Tanya Christina, kakinya yang terluka disangga bantal.

Analyzing and Transferring

Christina says,	her wounded leg propped up on **a** pillow.
Main clause 1	Main clause 2
Christina berkata,	kakinya yang terluka disangga diatas sebuah bantal.

Restructuring

Tanya Christina, kakinya yang terluka disangga bantal.

The clause *Christina says* is translated into noun phrase *tanya Christina* in which *Christina says* is formed by *Christina* (subject) + *says* (verb) while *tanya Christina* is formed by *tanya* (noun) + *Christina* (object). The verb *say* meaning *berkata* is translated into *bertanya* in the TLT.

The clause *her wounded leg propped up on a pillow* is translated into *kakinya yang terluka disangga bantal* in which the noun phrase phrase *her wounded leg* is translated into clause *kakinya yang terluka* in which *wounded leg* is formed by her (modifier) + *wounded* (modifier) + *leg* (head) whereas *kakinya yang patah* is formed by *kaki* (head) + *-nya* (modifier) + *patah* (modifier). Contraction of the indefinite article *a* is oligatory in the TLT because indefinite article *a* is obligatory in English used to show singular form while Indonesian does not require it.

The sentence above belongs to the categories of triplets, meaning that the translators combine three translation procedures, namely, transposition plus modulation plus contraction in a single sentence. These procedures are applied to produce the natural forms and get the appropriate meaning in the TLT.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This thesis concerns with translation study which discusses the application of translation processes and translation procedures that are used to translate the English novel entitled *Allegiant* written by Roth and published by Harper Collins in 2013 to Indonesian by Aini and Asni and published by Mizan in July 2014. The translation results in the novel have been appropriate in meanings and natural in forms. Therefore, to know how the translation makes such an equivalent message, the texts need to be analyzed in terms of the translation procedures application creating a good translation product.

There are two research questions in this thesis. The first one, what translation procedures are used in the translation processes of *Allegiant* into Indonesian. The answer to this question is that, all the sentences in chapter one of the novel uses dynamic equivalence in the process of translation. All the sentences are translated through dynamic equivalence because the sentences in the novel consist of complicated sentences needing to be translated with deeper analysis, transferring, and restructuring process to produce appropriate meanings and natural forms in the TLT, unlike formal equivalence which translates the SLT directly into the TLT. Furthermore, there are seven out of seventeen translation procedures are used in the process of translation with variation number of application of procedures namely single, couplets, triplets, and quadruplets in every sentence.

According to the frequency of the procedures, it can be inferred from the whole data that contraction is the most dominant procedure followed by modulation, expansion, transposition, transcription, recasting sentence, and lexical synonymy. This happens because English as the SLT and Indonesian as the TLT have different grammatical and lexical aspects. Grammatical aspect related to the sentence structure. Technically, it includes contraction, expansion, transposition,

and recasting sentence. For instance, article and noun phrase in the excerpt *But Edith is an Abnegation name...* is translated into *Tapi, Edith itu nama khas Abnegation...* The indefinite article *an* is not translated because it is a must in English if the thing refers to countable noun and is used for the first time, yet Indonesian does not has this rule. The construction of noun phrase in English is [modifier + head], while the Indonesian construction is [head + modifier]. Lexical aspect concerns with the meaning/sense. Technically, it comprises transcription, lexical synonymy, and modulation. For instance, pronoun and mismatching of lexical item in the excerpt *From this angle she looks just like her brother...* is translated into *Dari sudut ini, ia mirip sekali dengan adiknya...* Actually, the pronoun *she* refers to female. However, *she* is not translated into *dia perempuan*, yet simply translated as *dia*. Indonesian distinguish *children* according to the old-young differentiation (kakak-adik), while English differentiate based on the gender (brother-sister). Thus, there are so many procedures needed in order to produce the appropriate meanings and the natural forms.

The second question, do the translation results between the SLT and the TLT have appropriate meanings and natural forms. The answer is all the sentences have appropriate meanings and natural forms because the translation results in the translated novel apply variant number of the application of translation procedures namely single for one procedure, couplets, triplets, and quadruplets for combination of two, three, and four procedures respectively. In this way, the appropriate meanings and the natural forms can be obtained.

In conclusion, to produce a good translation, translators need to apply translation procedures in translating the SLT to the TLT. Those procedures can result in a translation which has appropriate meanings and natural forms

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